

Fair, warmer tonight. Friday partly cloudy, probably showers; variable winds.

# The Evening Times

READ THE MORNING TIMES

The News of All the World. Best Sporting Page in Washington.

Number 2144.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

Price One Cent.

## UNION STATION BILL MEETS VIEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Hearing on the Measure By House District Committee.

THE BIG EXPENDITURE INVOLVED

Cost to Pennsylvania \$3,500,000 More Than the 1901 Proposition.

READY TO BEGIN THE WORK

This Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Explain What These Corporations Are Willing to Do—Citizens of the District to Be Allowed to Present Views Later.

The House District Committee this morning had its first hearing upon the Union station bill. Nearly all of the various citizens' associations of the city were represented, as were the Board of Trade and the Business Men's Association. Mr. John P. Green, the first vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and George E. Hamilton, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio, were, however, the only persons heard upon the bill. Both declared that while the roads which they represented had not taken the initiative in having a union station built, as proposed in the pending bill, they stood ready to endorse the plan as at present contained in the measure and to carry out its purposes, notwithstanding the additional cost which it would necessitate over and above what was contemplated by the railroad legislation of 1901.

Cost to the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Green made the statement that the union station plan would cost the company in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 more than it would have been necessary to expend under the acts of 1901. Mr. Hamilton said that the increased cost to the Baltimore and Ohio would be but a little more than \$300,000, but that the Baltimore and Ohio was placed at a disadvantage by having its station placed some distance back of the location contemplated in the act of last year. Both, however, declared that in response to the public demand for a union station the companies were willing to accept the measure as it now stands.

Mr. Green said that for thirty years the Pennsylvania had been considering the question of removing grade crossings. It had now become an absolute necessity, and there was no use of thinking of any plan which did not contain this feature.

He said that when the Pennsylvania road first came into Washington the question arose as to what sort of a station should be erected here, and it was decided to give Washington one equally as good as any upon its lines. This was done, but now that depot had become entirely inadequate for the business, which had grown beyond its dimensions. It could almost be characterized as a disgrace to Washington. The company, he said, realized that.

Must Have Increased Facilities.

Mr. Sims asked Mr. Green what would happen in case the pending bill failed to pass, whether the railroad companies would go on under the act of 1901. Mr. Green said he did not think that it was fair to ask the railroads to hold their plans in abeyance.

They must do something as soon as possible to afford increased facilities, and if the pending legislation failed this session, there was no assurance that it would pass at the next session, and it would therefore go over for two years. The companies, he thought, could not be expected to postpone all plans for improvements until that time, especially as there would be no assurance that anything would be done by the next Congress, if the present one fails to act. It was, therefore, most urgent that this legislation be passed. He could not say, he stated, that the railroad would not go on with the plans they were prepared to execute under the law of 1901.

Want Something Done.

Mr. Mudd asked if the Pennsylvania would be willing if nothing was done with the pending bill. Mr. Green said that had it been proposed a year ago he would have answered in the affirmative. Now the company realized that the purpose of the legislation was in the right direction. The Pennsylvania, he said, shared the feelings of the public who were its patrons and were willing to comply with its wishes.

Mr. Mudd wanted to know if it was in an altruistic spirit that the Pennsylvania was willing to accept the proposition to build a union station. Mr. Green replied by saying that the railroads had never brought the question before Congress, but after it was raised the attitude of the railroad underwent a change.

Railroads Become Anxious.

"We are willing," he said, "to go ahead and spend this extra amount of money, and give the people of Washington this station if they want it." He added, however, that the railroads wanted to know what was to be required of them, and not be held up in the air. So far as traffic was concerned, he said, there was no necessity for a union station, but from an architectural

## WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE B. & O. ARE WILLING TO DO

The House Committee on the District of Columbia heard only the representatives of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies today, but the statements made by these gentlemen showed conclusively that the union station bill in its present form was acceptable to them, while it might not be if any material modifications or amendments were resorted to. The companies expressed themselves as ready to go ahead at once with the new terminal scheme if the bill were passed as it stands.

standpoint for the aggrandizement of Washington the station was a step in the right direction. There was such a thing as having a union station too large.

Of Benefit to the People.

The union station, he thought, would be a benefit to the people, but not much advantage to the railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio, he stated, was preparing to carry out the legislation of 1901, and had already secured the land necessary for it. What the company did desire was a speedy settlement of the question in order that it might know what was to be done. The measure was proposed

by the public, he said, and had not been asked for by the railroads.

Mr. Mudd called attention to the clause in the bill which renders it void if the companies do not accept its terms in ninety days.

Mr. Hamilton said that the Baltimore and Ohio would accept the terms of the bill in its present form, but if it was materially changed or altered they wanted that clause to remain in the bill in order that they might reject the provisions.

At a later date the committee will grant hearings to representative citizens' associations and business interests.

## DEPUTIES FIRE ON MOB AT PAWTUCKET

ASK FOR A FURTHER INQUIRY IN PHILIPPINES

Carnegie, Schurz, and Others Present a Memorial to Congress.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts today presented a memorial to the House asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions in the Philippines. This memorial is presented on behalf of Charles Francis Adams, Andrew Carnegie (who authorized the use of his name by cable), Carl Schurz, Herbert Welsh, and Edwin Burritt Smith, who represent, as a committee, "persons, irrespective of party, interested in the policy of the United States toward the Philippines." As a result of their consideration of the matter, they present the lengthy memorial which recites the alleged undisciplined and lawless behavior of the United States army officers, the establishment of concentration camps, the burning of villages, the threatened epidemics, etc. The writers admit the importance of the investigation carried on by the Senate committee, but contend that it is not far-reaching enough and that "the inquiry be made on the spot and among the people concerned."

The memorialists believe that they, acting themselves as such committee, would not have sufficient power.

## WITNESS SAYS HE SAW TWO FILIPINOS DUCKED

Sergeant Evans' Observations in the Islands.

General Attitude Toward Natives Was Kindly, He Declares—Hostile Towns Only Were Burned.

Inquiry in the conduct of affairs in the Philippines was resumed today by the Senate Committee, Mark H. Evans, of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly a sergeant in Company F, Thirty-second United States Volunteers, being the witness. He testified that he had seen two Filipinos ducked in the Bay of Orani by American soldiers and the administration of the water cure to another at the same place by Macabebes.

In neither case were the men injured, except one had a tooth knocked out. The Macabebes slapped the Filipinos whom they were operating upon in the face several times. The witness also told of the burning of several towns and villages in the Province of Batang because the Americans had been fired upon from them, or they were headquarters for the insurgents.

The general attitude toward the natives was good. No town was burned maliciously, so far as he knew. Prisoners taken by the Americans were well treated, and if wounded, were placed in the same hospital as the American soldiers.

The orders to the army were always to treat the natives kindly. The witness knew of no other cases of ill-treatment to the natives than of the three to which he had testified, and they were an exception to the general rule.

## THE CHRISTMAS CASE.

House Committee to Meet Tomorrow to Prepare Report.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who is the chairman of the Select Committee of the House intrusted with an investigation of the charges made by Captain Christmas, of Denmark, in connection with the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, has called a meeting of the committee for tomorrow, when an endeavor will be made to formulate the committee report. The Republicans will agree that the charges are without any basis whatever and that the skirts of the Administration are absolutely clear.

## Blood Spilled in Streets of Rhode Island City.

GOVERNOR CALLS ON TROOPS

Violent Scenes of Last Night Repeated Today—Three Rioters Shot Down by Officers—Street Cars Blocked and Attacked by Yelling Crowds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12.—Following a night of rioting at Pawtucket unprecedented in this State, in which a score of deputy sheriffs were knocked out by stones and bricks, cars detailed and partly wrecked, pistols used and life imperiled, Governor Kimball at midnight directed Adjutant General Sackett to issue orders calling out two troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry.

Emergency calls were sent out and at sunrise the troops began to assemble at their armories, where they were placed under heavy marching orders and provided with ball cartridges.

Mob Renews Attack.

Before the troops could be moved the early cars began to run to Pawtucket. As they reached the scene of last night's disturbance they were received by a yelling mob, with a fusillade of stones and bricks. Bonfires were started and when the cars were held up by these and the deputies elighted to clear the track a furious assault began.

Women in the cars were pelted with eggs and stones. Whoever got off the cars was held up and threatened with bodily harm. Newspaper men were especially hunted for, as the mob had taken offense at what appeared in print last night and this morning.

Fire Into Crowds.

At 9 o'clock, when a car had been attacked, the deputy sheriffs began to fire into the mob. Nobody was hit. This enraged the crowd, which rushed for the car. To save the lives of the deputies, the motorman started the car at full speed. A few minutes later the troops reached Pawtucket and reported at the State armory, from which detachments were sent out to various points.

Troops Take Possession.

At noon the city was under military guard, the troops awaiting the outpouring of the great army of mill and shop hands, who constituted last night's mob.

In many places much damage was done during the night. On the East Avenue line switches were torn up and the trolley wire covered with obstacles. That branch could not be opened today. At 12:50 rioting began on East Avenue, a volley being fired on a car, which was returned by the deputies. Three of the rioters were shot, one, Verner Peterson, fourteen years old, seriously.

## JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Husband of "Little Sunbeam" Fails in His Damage Suit.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The jury in the trial of the suit brought by Frank M. Carnes against Arthur N. Hansen, to recover \$25,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, failed to agree, and were discharged. The jury deliberated several hours last night, and finally informed Judge Dugro that they could not agree.

The case became widely known because of the glowing letters alleged to have been sent by Hansen to Mrs. Carnes. In one he called her "Little Sunbeam." Carnes and Hansen until recently were business partners.

Allis Chalmers Strike Ends.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The strike of the machinists of the Allis Chalmers Company, which has been bitterly contested for a year, has been declared at an end, and the 300 or more men who have been on strike during that time will return to work not later than Monday morning.

## ROCHAMBEAUS SAIL FOR HOME IN FRANCE

The Count and Countess Depart on the Lorraine.

THEIR VIEWS OF AMERICANS

Kind Words Expressed for the Cordial Welcomes Received From Every Place They Visited—Impressed by President Roosevelt's Visit to Gaulois.

NEW YORK, June 12.—On board the French line steamship La Lorraine, which sailed this morning for Havre, were Count and Countess e Rochambeau, M. Michel Legrave and M. Crozier, members of the delegation sent here by France to be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue at Washington last month. The other members of the mission will sail on June 19. The count and countess were glad to give their impressions of America and its people. Both spoke in enthusiastic terms of President Roosevelt. They also wanted it to be known that they appreciated the cordiality of the Americans and were grateful for the welcome extended everywhere to them.

The President's Visit.

"The most impressive occasion of my stay in America," said the Count de Rochambeau, "was the official visit paid to us by President Roosevelt on board the battleship Gaulois while she was lying at Annapolis. We understood that it was against precedent for him to set foot on the warship of a foreign power and we appreciated his call all the more on that account. The President is an impressive man under any circumstances."

"One of the pleasantest incidents of our visit here was our trip on the Mississippi River with Mark Twain, on the boat Louisiana. My wife, the countess, named her. Mark Twain did the steering."

"There is a vast difference between Chicago and New York. Chicago is truly American; it is intensely American. New York is cosmopolitan. I like New York better. At Chicago I saw the great slaughterhouses. They were horrible. I may return to this country again in a year or so."

American Girls Dress Well.

The countess was equally enthusiastic about the President. She said that there should be more such men. He certainly was strenuous, she said.

"Some American girls dress well, and some dress very badly, said the countess, turning to other impressions of her trip. "There are pretty ones and others who are not. I think they are very nice."

"Some kind person, a manufacturer, I suppose, sent me a fine set of ping-pong the other day. I am deeply grateful. I shall use it in France. At present I know nothing about the game."

"Make it understood that my husband and I are very grateful for our reception here."

A quantity of flowers was sent to the count and countess on board the steamship. The daughters of the Revolution sent an American flag.

## STEEL CORPORATION FILES ANSWER IN SUIT

Replies to Proceedings by Mrs. Miriam Berger.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the steel trust, filed with Vice Chancellor Emery today its answer in the proceedings brought by Mrs. Miriam Berger to enjoin the proposed conversion of \$200,000,000 of its preferred stock into bonds of a like amount.

Tomorrow morning the vice chancellor will hear argument in the preliminary phase of the case and meanwhile the temporary restraining order will remain in force.

Before the hearing set for yesterday was adjourned the vice chancellor took occasion to ask if the original mortgage securing the first issue of \$300,000,000 bonds would be produced in court.

He remarked that it was important that the mortgage which would secure the proposed issue should be shown to be of a form similar to the first one. The court was assured by R. V. Linabury and T. Lyne Stetson, counsel for the defense, that an attested copy would be submitted.

## OFFICIAL TRIAL OF NEW TORPEDO BOAT

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey will go to Newport, R. I., next week to conduct the official trial of the torpedo boat Blakeley.

The Blakeley was to have been tried over a week ago, but an accident to her machinery necessitated a postponement. The little craft will, under the contract for her construction, have to attain a speed of twenty-four knots, to be maintained for an hour.

## THE ALLEGED SILK FRAUDS.

Cases Placed in Hands of Department of Justice.

It was stated at the Treasury Department this morning that the investigation of the New York Custom House silk frauds is in the hands of the Department of Justice, and that no action will be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury before the report of the Department of Justice shall have been received by him.

## MR. MITCHELL DECLARES THAT STRIKE SITUATION IS COMPLETE

INFLUENCES THAT ARE RELIED UPON TO SETTLE THE STRIKE

To win the present strike of the anthracite miners, President Mitchell is counting upon the support and sympathy of the public and the good influences that perfect order and peace among the strikers will have. He discourages demonstrations by the strikers, and in several instances has called off night parades, fearing that they might lead to trouble.

It would not be a surprise if the strike lasted throughout the summer. Leaders declare positively that their men could, if called upon, endure idleness until fall.

There is no distress among the strikers now, and should any come, the local union treasuries are reported in good condition.

## TORRES' TROOPS SAID TO HAVE KILLED 100

Awful Tale of Slaughter of Yaquis in Mexico.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLAIN

Indians Surprised in Santa Rosa Canyon and Mercilessly Put to Death—The General Himself Not Personally in Command at the Time.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 12.—More than 100 women and children, together with 80 men of the Yaqui tribes, were murdered on Monday by a detachment of Mexican troops from General Torres' army, according to Col. William Christy, president of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, who has arrived from Prietas Sonora. The massacre occurred in the Santa Rosa Canyon, thirty-five miles from the Minas Prietas mines.

The Yaqui forces that were co-operating in that action had moved further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in Santa Rosa Canyon under a guard of eighty men. The Mexican troops came upon the camp without any warning and opened fire, sparing neither women nor children. After the first volley the troops charged down upon the panic-stricken victims and massacred all within their reach. Of the guard of eighty Yaquis, not a single one survived, and more than 100 women and children fell victims to the Mexican bullets and bayonets.

The bodies of the dead were left in the canyon and the remaining women and children were driven to Minas Prietas by the soldiers and from that point will be taken to Hermosillo.

The troops were of Torres' command, but not under him personally, and numbered 600. The Mexican government appears to be bent on exterminating the Yaqui people, Christy says, and all the men and boys falling into their hands are shot.

## WHEELING VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Four Industrial Plants Wiped Out This Morning.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 12.—Early this morning fire destroyed four big plants in the east end of the city, entailing a loss of \$150,000. The Exley-Watkins plant; the Preserve Works, the Acme Box Company, the Wheeling Mattress Company, occupying big buildings, were entirely wiped out and the stock and machinery entirely destroyed. The cause of the blaze is unknown. It was discovered by a policeman.

## HOUSE PROGRAM ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION

To Take Up Bill of Insular Affairs Committee.

It has now been definitely decided by the House leaders that the House, in the consideration of a civil government bill for the Philippines, which is to begin next Wednesday, will take up the measure prepared by the House Committee on Insular Affairs, and use it as a substitute for the bill passed by the Senate. This bill differs from the Senate bill in two important and many minor particulars, providing, as it does, for a gold standard of currency and a Philippine legislature. The discussion will begin Wednesday, and nearly all the time that day will be consumed by Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, in explaining the manifold provisions of the bill.

Congressman Kahn of California, who is one of those who visited the Philippines, will be the star orator on Thursday.

Captain Clark for Rear Admiral.

Representative Foss, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, today introduced a bill to make Captain Clark, the former commander of the Oregon, a rear admiral.

Conditions in Anthracite and Bituminous Regions Satisfactory.

PREDICTS VICTORY FOR MINERS

Statement to Be Issued at 4 o'Clock This Afternoon.

REPLY TO THE OPERATORS

Labor Leader Declares He Sees No Signs of Peace—Heavy Rains Damage Collieries—Violent Demonstration at Duryea Early This Morning.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 12.—President Mitchell this morning said that he was entirely satisfied with the existing conditions in both the anthracite strike and the strike in the bituminous fields. He added that he felt confident that the union would win at both points, and although Mr. Mitchell has observed that no better presentation of the union side of the anthracite strike could have been made than was made by the coal operators in their recent statement, he was busily engaged this morning in working on a statement understood to be a reply to the operators and setting forth his version of the state of affairs in the Virginias. This statement will be given out, it is said, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Will Win Both Strikes.

President Mitchell said this morning: "The anthracite strike is now absolutely complete and all our men are out. The operators are running their pumps with any hands they can pick up. We are going to win the anthracite strike and also the bituminous strike. The West Virginia strike has, however, absolutely no connection with the anthracite strike. It has just happened that the two regions struck at the same time against intolerable conditions. Out of the 30,000 West Virginia miners, 23,500 are now out and the others will soon come out also. It may be pointed out in connection with the operators' statement that it has been the history of the miners of the anthracite region for twenty-five years that they could get no hearing before their employers and were compelled to organize. At all events, at present I am perfectly satisfied."

No Signs of Peace.

Beyond this Mr. Mitchell had nothing to say, except that he saw no signs of peace.

For over thirty-six hours there have been heavy rains throughout the anthracite region, which have damaged collieries where the pumps are not working, and which have compelled the operators in the other mines to work their pumps to the utmost. Many mines, it is feared, are filling.

The rains did some slight damage in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts. Another day's rain, it is said, would have flooded the lower veins of many of the mines. The pumps there are being run to the limit of their capacity.

Near Pottsville the state of affairs is not bad, but still requires the best energies of the men at the pumps.

From Shamokin comes the report that most of the collieries are being kept clear, but one mine is said to have been completely flooded.

At Shepoadash and Mahanoy City no difficulties are being experienced by the operators. Still the rain, it is admitted, came at an unfortunate time.

Prayed for Rain.

At Pottsville the miners held several meetings, praying for rain. In the immediate vicinity of Wilkesbarre there has been no difficulty in keeping the mines clear.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company this morning paid its engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, including those who struck and those who remained at work. The men working in this region will be paid at Pittston, near the Prospect colliery.

Trouble Breaks Out at Duryea.

Duryea, that rough little mining patch up in the mountains, about twelve miles from here, which has been the scene of several more or less serious disturbances since the coal strike began, broke out in the small hours of this morning in a most violent demonstration.

Women, many of them bearing torches and yelling wildly, and boys in a frenzy of excitement, started out at 1:30 o'clock this morning to bring the last of the men now at work in nearby collieries into line with the union. The affair culminated in an attack upon Thomas J. Thomas, superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's William A. colliery. Many shots were fired, and a boy, John A. Hepburn, was hit in the leg.

Met With Rough Treatment.

The superintendent was caught, pummeled, and bruised, but finally escaped to the colliery without dangerous injury. Later he ran a locomotive out of the colliery, and on it came to Wilkesbarre. Besides, many men who were working met with rough treatment. The plan was prearranged. In the center of the town the mob gathered at about 1 o'clock. "Here was the usual talk of killing the non-unionists. Many of the women who came are not in any